ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XXXI. NOVEMBER, 1920. NO 9.

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Description of One New Buprestid with Notes on Other Little Known Species (Coleop.).

BY W. J. CHAMBERLIN, Forest Entomologist, Oregon Agricultural College.

Cinyra robusta n. sp.

Form elongate, robust. Entire upper surface, head, thorax and elytra covered with scattered, short, fine, recumbent hairs, arising from the punctures.

Head same color as elytra, not shining, very coarsely punctured, with a faint median line running one-third from the thorax. Front rough with irregular callosities extending across the middle. Clypeus shallow, broadly emarginate. Antennae with the third joint twice as long as the second; from the fourth joint on, all joints are broad and flattened, entire antennae black not testaceous.

Thorax coarsely, moderately densely punctate with irregular smooth callosities, especially along the middle, sides of thorax slightly arcuate, widest just behind the middle and narrowing sharply at the anterior fourth. Scutellum semi-circular, small.

Prosternum dull black not shining, an irregular slight depression extending around the sclerite just inside the border (Fig. 1). From this

depression protrude many lines of long yellowish hairs. Metasternum with large shallow punctures and scattered pubescence.

Length of elytra 10 mm., apex quadri-spinose, finely rather densely punctate, costa apparent on the posterior half; an irregular network of callosities over the whole elytra. Color dull purplish black, the punctures giving a faint bronze reflection in the light. Elytra narrowing rather sharply at the apical fifth.

Abdomen dull black with a faint purplish tinge, sparsely punctate with intermediate, smooth elevations; last ventral truncate.

Length 14.5 mm.

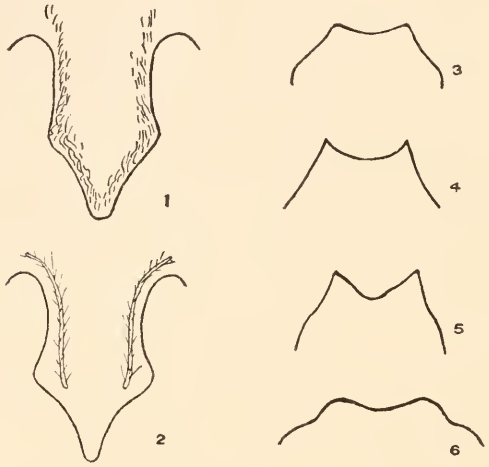

Fig. 1. Prosternum of *Cinyra robusta* n. sp.
Fig. 2. Prosternum of *Cinyra prosternalis* Schaeffer.
Fig. 3. Last ventral segment of *Cinyra robusta* n. sp.
Fig. 4. Last ventral segment of *Cinyra prosternalis* Sch.
Fig. 5. Last ventral segment of *Cinyra gracilipes* Mels.
Fig. 6. Last ventral segment of *Cinyra purpurescens* Sch.

One specimen Texas. Exact locality unknown. Type in the author's collection.

Abundantly distinct from its nearest ally, *C. prosternalis* Schaeffer, by its more robust form, darker and less shining color. In the specimen of *C. prosternalis* which I have, the *antennae* from the fourth joint on have testaceous lobes, (similar to *Chrysobothris dentipes*), a point not mentioned by Mr. Schaeffer. In *C. robusta* the joints are broad, flattened, uniform in texture and color. The border of hairs around

the prosternum as well as the shape of that sclerite (Fig. 1) is different. In *prosternalis* the depression near the border of the prosternum extends only down each side, the hairs are short and scattered, the surface is smooth and shining. In *robusta* the hairs are thick, extend entirely around and the surface lacks any luster.

The last ventral segment of *prosternalis* is stated to be truncate; in my specimen it is slightly sinuate, while in *robusta* it is squarely cut off, almost twice as broad as in *prosternalis* and lacks the definite spines of the latter. Our four* species are, I believe, very readily distinguished as follows:

1. Front coarsely, evenly punctate, metallic coppery color, with no prominent callosities. Clypeus broadly emarginate, rounded at each corner. Length 8 mm..... *C. purpurescens* Schaeffer
2. Front with scattered, coarse punctures, dull blackish violet with faint greenish tinge. A depression at the vertex and an irregular callosity extending across the middle. Clypeus broadly, slightly emarginate, corners angulate. Length 14.5 mm..... *C. robusta* n. sp.
3. Front coarsely punctate, shining green, with callosities more or less resembling an inverted W. Clypeus more deeply emarginate, angles sharper, edges thickened. Length: 13 mm.. *C. prosternalis* Schaeffer
4. Front densely, moderately coarsely, punctate. Coppery bronze, metallic, with a shining green callosity in the shape of an inverted Y. Clypeus triangularly emarginate. Length: 11 mm.
   C. gracilipes Melsheimer

There is, I believe, ample reason for separating the above species into different genera as suggested by Colonel Casey†, but this could only be done by one thoroughly familiar with exotic genera.

Ultimately the species mentioned above will probably fall into three separate genera. *C. gracilipes* Mels. in one, *purpurescens* Sch. in another and *C. prosternalis* Sch. and *robusta* n. sp. in the third.

Agaeocera scintillans Waterhouse.

This beautiful buprestid has not heretofore been reported as occurring in the United States. Dr. Frank Lutz kindly

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* I am unable to distinguish Col. Casey's *C. macilenta* from *C. gracilipes* Mels.

† Casey, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. XI, p. 176 (1909).

presented me with a specimen of *Agaeocera*, which I took to be *A. gentilis* Horn, but upon comparing it with the type, at Philadelphia, I found it was an entirely different species and have placed it as *A. scintillans* Water., previously recorded from Mexico. The specimen which I have, with another identical specimen in the American Museum, bears the following label: "Sabino Basin, Sta. Catalina Mts., Arizona. July 8–20, '16. 32°22′ N. 110°16.5′ W. About 3800 ft." Collected by Dr. Lutz.

The species is easily distinguished from *A. gentilis* by its prominent shining costae, narrower thorax, on which is a median sulcus extending two-thirds from the base towards the head and the presence of an elongated fovea on each side of the thorax, which are lacking in *gentilis*.

Dicerca pecterosa Lec.

This rare buprestid has been bred from both peach and prune, where the larvae work low down in the trunk, most commonly in trees attacked by the peach root borer (*Sanninoidea opalescens*). It has been submitted from Roseburg and The Dalles, Oregon, where it is causing considerable damage to orchard trees. Much of the damage in this state attributed to *Chrysobothris femorata* Fab. is in reality due to *C. mali* Horn and *D. pecterosa* Lec. The native host tree of *pecterosa* is not known with certainty, although the author collected one specimen in Grant County, Oregon, on lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), where it was apparently ovipositing.

Melanophila pini-edulis Burke.

This rare species has been recorded from Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and California and Mr. H. E. Burke gives *Pinus edulis* and *Pinus sabiniana* as hosts. A specimen was taken from its cell in Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) at Waldo, Oregon, in March, 1914, by Mr. J. M. Miller, thus giving a new host plant for the species and extending its range into another state.